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**A. S. WATSON & CO.**  
LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

BIRTH.

On the 21st June, at "Omdurman," Dalvey Road, the wife of ROBERT A. J. BOWELL, prematurely of a son (still-born).

DEATHS.

On the 18th June, at Kuala Lumpur, HENRY CHARLES MARTINEZ, late of Ceylon.

On the 26th June, at Shanghai, MARIAN PAUL, wife of Captain A. E. KNIGHT, aged 63 years and 6 months.

**The Daily Press.**

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VUEX ROAD, L.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 30th June, 1903.

We read in one of the leading Japanese native papers that Prince CHING is reported to be at his wits' end regarding the negotiations with M. LESSER, and that there is no knowing how the Manchurian affair may turn out. The Chinese Government and Prince CHING are perplexed as to the real attitude of the Japanese Government, the same journal continues, while Viceroy CHANG CHIH-TUNG, is strongly opposed to the Manchurian secret treaty and is said to be disgusted with the mere verbal measures which have satisfied Japan of late. The attitude of the Japanese Government is also the subject of strong comment in Japan itself, and we see from a despatch, dated the 24th June, from the Tokyo correspondent of the *North-China Daily News* that seven Professors of the Imperial University have memorialised the Japanese Foreign Office on the importance of speedily settling the Manchurian problem. They allege that the modern complications in the field of Foreign Affairs are due chiefly to failure to utilise occasions as they have arisen. They cite first the retrocession of the Liaotung Peninsula, when Japan failed to ask for a guarantee against future alienation; secondly, the German seizure of Kiaochow, which might have been averted by a timely protest on the part of Japan; and thirdly, the neglect to include Russia's Manchurian forces in the arrangement for the military evacuation of North China. They further allege that Japan's armaments are probably stronger than Russia's immediately available forces, but the inferiority is only temporary; and insist on the necessity of separating the negotiations as to the Manchurian from those as to the Korean problem, and declare that considering the perpetual nature of Russia's aggression, her tenure of Manchuria will certainly be followed by enterprises against Korea, which will surely be the preface to a further advance southward.

This, it must be admitted, is a very outspoken statement as coming from Professors of the Imperial University, and taken in conjunction with the general attitude of the Japanese Press gives an indubitable indication of the state of popular feeling in Japan over the situation in North-east Asia. It is evident, too, that an attempt is being made to force the Japanese Government's hand and elicit some declaration of policy before China signs the Manchurian agreement, or perhaps we should rather say the last of the Manchurian agreements. With regard to this agreement the latest news appears to be that furnished by the Peking correspondent of our Shanghai morning contemporary, which we give in another column. According to this correspondent the new agreement is already at St. Petersburg awaiting Russia's signature. The exact terms are said to be unknown, the British and Japanese Ministers seeming "quite in the dark" about them and Prince CHING keeping all information about them to himself. An explanation of this weak Chinese official's ever-increasing disposition toward Russia is furnished in the same correspondent's despatch, and we have no reason to doubt its correctness; indeed it has been partly suggested some time ago. Prince CHING, like so many of the diplomats of his country, only excels in the art of procrastinating, and he is bound to yield to the strongest pressure. We cannot tell what pressure Britain and Japan are exerting at the present moment, but the strength of Russia's pressure is obvious.

It is not imaginable that the signature shortly of some form of convention about Manchuria is to be avoided. Nor is it advisable, in the interests of the world's peace, that the present situation should be prolonged. The Manchurian question should by all means be settled. As long as it continues open, Russia has the opportunity—and naturally is not slow to avail herself of it—of establishing a foothold both in Mongolia and Korea. With regard to Mongolia, we are surprisingly in the dark. Rumours reach us from time to time of what the Russians are doing about the Mongolian railway, the next step after the completion of the Manchurian line toward the absorption of North China. But no first-hand information is available; nor is there likely to be any, if Russia can help it, until too late. We need not place much faith in the Japanese rumour of five additional clauses added to the Manchurian Convention, whereby Mongolia is to be included in the scope of that treaty. Russia need not act so openly, not to say so indiscreetly, as that. She will try to get her footing firm before she admits through any written document that she has got into Mongolia. As for what is happening on the Korean frontier, we have more information and fresh items arrive by every mail from the North. Russia's action in stopping all native-owned rafts on the Yalu, on the ground that she has a lease of all the forests on the river is characteristic. Of course the Russian Minister at Seoul has promised that the rafts shall be returned, and like the other diplomatic representatives of his nation he is "an honourable man." These honourable men, however, would not meet with success in their efforts if they had not so frequently the advantage of dealing with the diplomatically blind and dumb. The most we can hope for is that with Sir ERNEST SATOW's return to Peking the British attitude will be firmly declared and that Japan's intentions will at the same time be made evident. A solution of the whole question cannot be delayed. No one is so foolish now as to imagine that Russia is to be forced to quit Manchuria. The point at issue is, where is her expansion to stop? It is useless to argue that she has already more than she can digest and must therefore cease swallowing. That reason never yet prevented any empire from following the absorbing policy as long as it had only weaker nations barring the way.

We have already been informed by telegram that the sanctioning by the Colonial Office of the Public Health and Buildings Bill, 1902, has been delayed on account of the careful consideration which it requires. The mail received yesterday throws no further light on the matter. It was on the 26th May that Mr. GALLOWAY WERT, still keeping himself to the fore as a member interested in Hongkong's affairs, put his question with regard to the Bill. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN simply answered that the Bill referred to had been passed and brought into operation; the ordinance was recently received in the Colonial Office, but had not yet been sanctioned, as its provisions, which were numerous and complicated, required careful examination. It would be interesting to know to what method of examination the Bill is to be subjected and by what manner of experts. It is satisfactory to think, however, that it has been brought into operation. But what effect will the careful examination which it is to receive at home have in delaying the carrying out of its most important and necessary provisions?

According to Japanese papers, a notoriously pro-Ru clan Tootai, Yang Lal-shao, is to replace the present Tootai at Mukden.

Another sign of the times. The *Nori-China Herald* will be published in future on every Friday, and the copies for Europe will be despatched by the Siberian mail on Saturday.

The visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending 27th June were 270 non-Chinese and 66 Chinese to the former, and 52 non-Chinese and 1,886 Chinese to the latter institution.

The P. & O. s.s. *Coronanda*, with the English mail of the 5th inst., left Singapore on Saturday, at 4 p.m., and may be expected here on Thursday, about noon. Replies are due to correspondents dated the 5th ult.

A telegram to the *N.C. Daily News* dated Kobe, 22nd June, says:—Mr. Ferguson, Chief Engineer of the P.M. s.s. *Siberia*, who was injured while that steamer was at Kobe by an accidental fall from the promenade deck to the upper deck of the *Siberia*, died in hospital to-day about noon, pneumonia having supervened.

Yesterday a lot of Crown land in Kennedy Road, near the Union Church, registered as Garden Lot No. 21, containing 5,300 square feet, and having an annual Crown rent of \$12, was exposed for sale at the P.W.D. offices and was bought by the Rev. C. H. Rickling for \$270, being \$20 above the upset price.

The Grace which includes Chinese in the Oriental Languages Tripos was passed by the Senate of Cambridge University on the 28th ult. Henceforth any man can claim to graduate with honours in Chinese, and this fact should materially assist in advancing the study of that language in England.

John Roberts, the famous billiard player, gave an exhibition of his skill at the Masonic Club, Kobe, a fortnight ago. His opponent was Mr. R. C. K. Johnson, one of the best local players. The match was for 1,000 up. Mr. Johnson receiving 450 points, Mr. Roberts won with ninety points to spare, and his best break was one of 147.

The *Shanghai Times* publishes the following telegram dated Peking, June 24.—It is reported that some British Corporations are taking steps to secure the fishing rights along the coasts of China, which rights have been the most fruitful sources of dispute between different natives, and the infringement of this right, which should belong to the Chinese, may be the source of some future complication.

On the 19th inst., Sir Claude MacDonald, British Minister in Tokyo, accompanied by the Secretary of the Legation, paid a visit to the residence of Prince Arisugawa and presented his Highness with the Grand Cross of the Bath, which has been conferred upon him by King Edward. Sir Claude MacDonald and other officials were afterwards entertained at dinner by the Prince.

The following appointments have been made at the Admiralty:—Assistant Paymaster—G. L. Moore, to the *Leviathan*, to date June 16; Lieut. J. F. Knox, to the *Tamar* (N), and P. B. Garrett, to the *Tamar*, as late, to date May 26. The following officers of the R.M.L.I. have been ordered to embark in the *Leviathan* on commissioning:—Capt. G. M. Harlot, Lieut. F. W. Home and C. S. Hazen. Staff Surgeon H. Melke, to the *Leviathan*, to date June 16; Staff Paymaster F. W. Osburn, to the *Leviathan*, to date June 16; Surgeon L. Lindsay, to the *Leviathan*, to date June 16.

There is nothing like doing everything in the orthodox way. At the Supreme Court yesterday an indictment charging four typewritten pages of foolscap was first read in English by the Registrar for the benefit of no one in particular, then in Chinese by the interpreter for the benefit of the prisoner, and afterwards in English again by the Registrar for the benefit of the jury. It occupied half-an-hour, but had to be done, the Chief Justice explained to the Attorney-General—who desired to shorten the proceedings by abbreviating the Chinese interpretation—because the Ordinance said so. Truly, the law is a "hass."

In the House of Commons on the 28th ult. Mr. Weir having asked the Secretary for the Colonies whether the system of inoculation with plague serum which is in force in India has been adopted in Hongkong, and if not, will he consider the expediency of calling for a report on the subject, Mr. Chamberlain said: The hon. member will see from Dr. Simpson's report, which has just been placed in the library of the House, that the inoculation of those who wish to be protected with Haffkine's plague prophylactic is already carried on in Hongkong, and that Dr. Simpson recommends the continuance of this practice.

A Peking special to the *Shanghai Times* says:—Honolulu Chinese have again been heard from in Peking. This time they file a long petition praying for the prompt retirement of the Empress Dowager. A recent message from the Hawaiian Islands, sent by a delegation of prominent Chinese to the Wai Wu Pu, not only petitioned for the dethronement of the Empress, but prayed that Kwang Hsu, who he was claimed was the rightful sovereign, should be reinstated. The Chinese residing in the Hawaiian Islands, have for considerable time showed but little friendliness for the home government. Numerous meetings have from time to time been held in Honolulu and Hilo. At these gatherings much excitement usually prevailed and animated discussions and violent protests have filled in the time. Similar requests have been received from the Chinese residents elsewhere.

A steamer which arrived at Shimonoseki lately from Formosa reported that Ryugyosan, a volcano in Formosa, has been active from the 12th instant.

The *Kago Maru* has been quarantined for ten days at Yokohama with her passengers, a case of plague having been discovered on board. She will come on to Hongkong without calling at Shanghai.

The Russian Minister at Seoul has promised that some rafts seized on the Yalu belonging to Koreans shall be returned. The rafts were seized on the ground that all the forests on the Yalu have been leased to Russia.

The *Palermo*, a new cargo steamer of 10,000 tons, was successfully launched at Whiteinch, Glasgow, on the 27th May, for the P. & O. S. N. Co. She is the first of three vessels of one type included in the company's present programme.

A dynamite bomb was recently exploded in a room in the Kanjo Hospital, Seoul, where the well known Korean politician Ye Yong-yik was under medical treatment. A portion of the building was damaged; but nobody was injured. Ye Yong-yik also escaped unhurt. He left the hospital after the outrage, preferring not to receive further medical attendance in his own house. The man who committed the outrage was still at large on the 15th inst. The affair is generally believed to have political significance.

Mr. Fenwick, third engineer of the s.s. *Charterhouse*, had been missing from his vessel at Singapore since the night of the 17th inst. On the 19th the body of an European was seen floating in the harbour. The Marine Police went out, but were unable to find it. Next morning the body was discovered at Tanjong Pagar, minus the head and in a very decomposed condition. An officer of the *Charterhouse* identified it as being the body of the late Mr. Fenwick. An inquest was held and the funeral took place shortly afterwards.

At Yokohama the other day, Messrs. Eyton & Pratt offered for sale by auction the *Eastern World* printing and publishing business, with plant and stock, etc., the whole to be sold as a going concern on account of the illness of the owner (Mr. F. Schroeder) rendering it impossible for him to carry on the business. There was not a large attendance and only one bid was made, 10,000 yen, by Mr. Ivison. It was announced that the reserve price was considerably higher than 10,000 yen, and that the owner might discuss the matter with Mr. Ivison's clients if thought desirable.

It is stated from New York that Filipino brides of U. S. army officers must prove marriages before the War Department will take any action in their cases. Numerous cases have come to the attention of the Washington authorities, of native women who claim to have been married to army officers while the latter were on duty in the Philippine Islands. These women have asked the authorities to interfere in their behalf and compel the officers to remain in the islands or to take their wives with them. The Department has decided not to interfere in any case where it is not shown that a bona-fide marriage has been solemnised.

Point Reyes, says a San Francisco despatch, has the undisputed record of being the windiest place in the world. It bases its claim to distinction in this respect on statistics which are now in the hands of the weather bureau. These statistics show that for three days during May of last year the wind blew for three consecutive days at the rate of seventy-two miles an hour. The total blow for the three days was 4,701 miles of wind. The highest velocity attained was 102 miles an hour. During this month for nine days, commencing May 14th and ending May 22nd, there were 11,223 miles of wind, or enough to extend almost half way around the earth. The average velocity per hour for the nine days was fifty-two miles.

Herr Karl Fuchs, military instructor at Wuchang, is, by permission of the German Emperor, visiting the educational establishments of the Prussian army, the school of musketry, and other military institutions. The German authorities have given Herr Fuchs every facility during his tour of inspection. Eight young Chinese officers from Wuchang have already arrived in Berlin under the charge of Herr Fuchs, and eight more were to arrive from Nanking at the end of this month in the company of another German instructor. These Chinese officers will probably spend four years in Germany. They will devote the first to the acquisition of the German language, while in the three following years they will receive military education in the duties of infantry, cavalry, and artillery.

Great indignation is being manifested in Singapore over the railway management's laxity toward native passengers. One correspondent writes that nowhere but in a British Colony would such a horror be tolerated as a recent journey which he describes. "On a Dutch, or French railroad, an European who had paid full first-class fare is not likely to be half-suffocated and spat upon by Orientals devoid of decency. After experience of both I have no hesitation in saying that the freemove's forecastle on a coolie-ship is an infinitely safer, cleaner, more decent, and more comfortable place to travel in than is a first-class non-smoking carriage on the Singapore and Johore Straits Railway." The *Singapore Free Press* says that it is understood that now Europeans do not mean to travel by the railway until due provision for cleanliness and comfort is made. Universal expectation and the exposure of naked feet are not conditions desirable in one's fellow-travellers.

The Rev. F. H. Sprent told the annual meeting of the North China Mission on the 27th ult. that he had just arrived from Nerehew via the Siberian route in 15 days 2 hours. This is the quickest passage yet recorded.

A plant to which the name has been given of *Landolphia thaltoni* has been discovered in the French Congo. The roots produce valuable rubber which is selling at 3s. per lb. It is claimed that the new discovery will revolutionise the rubber industry.

The *Penang Gazette* publishes an extract from its columns 49 years ago, from which it appears that there were in the previous year on the island of Penang 9,334 Hokkien and 10,084 Kwangtong Chinese and 16,750 Malays. The census of 1900 gave the total population of the island at 248,207.

The forest fires in the United States have burned nearly a million acres of Adirondack forests, often leaving the white sand bare of vegetation, stripping rocky ledges of all roots and soil and killing timber of incalculable value both on private and State lands. If the total loss could be reduced to figures it might be placed at \$2,000,000. It will be thirty years before the forests recently visited by fires will again present as fine an appearance as they did before the flames struck them.

The *Asahi* publishes a Seoul telegram to the effect that the Russian Minister in Seoul has addressed a Note to the Foreign Office, stating that the officials and people at Ryugyosan are prone to maltreat the Russian resident there, and this it was feared would impair the friendly relations existing between the two countries. The Minister therefore requested that instructions be issued to the local authorities ordering them to afford the Russians proper protection.

According to a Japanese contemporary, the total number of foreign visitors to the Osaka Exhibition from the opening to the 30th May was 13,823, of whom 9,323 were Europeans and Americans, and 4,500 Chinese and Koreans. During this period, it is estimated that foreign visitors made purchases of goods to the value of 2,315 yen at the sale-bazaars, the buyers numbering 9,789; while the sum expended reached the value of 8,369 yen at the Exhibition itself, the buyers numbering 415.

## HEALTH OF HONGKONG.

During the two days ended at noon yesterday there were only five cases of plague, one Indian (from No. 7 Police Station) and four Chinese (two fatal). No bodies were dumped. The year's total is 1,381 cases and 1,127 deaths.

## A CURIOUS STORY.

The Shanghai correspondent of the *London Daily Mail* writes:—In connection with the proposed increase of the Asiatic squadron of the United States the following curious story was told me the other day by a British naval officer. A few months ago, while there was an unusually large gathering of foreign warships in Kobe harbour, one of the best gunners of H.M.S. *Barfleur* disappeared. As he could not be found despite a most vigorous search it was conjectured that he had been drowned, and he was entered in the log-book as dead. It was afterwards discovered that he had enlisted in an American battleship, having succumbed to an offer of £100 down and three times the pay he was receiving in the British Navy. Cases of this kind were common enough during the Spanish-American war.

## THE NEW PACIFIC CABLE.

On the Fourth of July the Postal Telegraph Company, in connection with the opening of the new cable to the Philippines and other insular possessions of the United States in the Pacific, will make an effort to circle the globe from its New York offices in forty seconds. The message will be sent from the main office of the Postal Company at 253, Broadway, New York, and it is expected that it will be received on the opposite side of the room 4) seconds after the operator sends it on the other. This feat will follow immediately after the exchange of messages between President Roosevelt and Governor Taft. The message will travel over but two lines practically. These will be the land and ocean wires of the Postal and the Commercial Cable Company, which may be considered one, and those of the Eastern Cable Company. The latest Manila papers state that, according to Mr. Cantriss, representative at Manila of the Pacific Commercial Cable Co., in all probability the *Colonia* would commence the work of laying the last section of the cable, between Midway and Honolulu, some time on the 25th inst. "In about a week's time a connection should be established with Honolulu," said the representative and then the line will be complete between Manila and San Francisco.

## WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—The barometer has fallen over E. Japan and the E. coast China, risen over W. Japan and the Loochoos. Pressure is high over the W. coast of Japan, and the S. part of the China Sea; low in the E. part of the Sea of Japan, and over China to the S. of the Yangtze, where a depression is probably forming. Moderate to fresh SE. and S. winds in the N. part of the China Sea. Forecast:—Fresh SW. winds; squally, showery.

## TELEGRAMS.

## REUTER'S SERVICE.

## THE U.S. SQUADRON AT KIEL.

LONDON, 27th June.

At a banquet at Kiel, the Kaiser, in toasting President Roosevelt and the United States, said he rejoiced that his hopes of Prince Henry's recent visit to the United States leading to a better understanding between the two countries had been fully realised; Germans all admired President Roosevelt and readily grasped the hand extended across the ocean in hearty friendship.

## THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

LONDON, 27th June.

The Social Democrats have secured 82 seats in the new Reichstag, as compared to 58 in the old.

## THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

LONDON, 27th June.

General Manning telegraphs that he reached Bobote on the 26th June from Damot, capturing a number of camels and sheep and driving off a small body of the enemy on the way.

## RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, 27th June.

Russia has notified the United States that she profoundly regrets President Roosevelt's intention to forward a petition in favour of the Russian Jews in connection with the Kischeneff massacre, and that she will return it if sent, objecting to interference in her internal affairs.

## THE ALLEGED RUSSO-JAPANESE UNDERSTANDING.

The following is the text of the now discredited "agreement" between Russia and Japan over Manchuria and Korean affairs. It appeared first in a Tokyo despatch of the 17th inst. to the *Toshin Nippon*:—

The Governments of Japan and Russia respectively, being desirous of avoiding a conflict of their respective interests, both political and commercial, in Manchuria and Korea, and also to avoid the infringement of their respective rights and interests, and with the object of promoting friendly and cordial relations in the future, have drawn up the following stipulations:—

I. It is agreed that the Russian Government shall carry out with the least possible delay the evacuation of Manchuria in the second stage—the withdrawal of the remainder of the troops in its bingkling provinces and the troops in Kirin province. The Russian authorities, however, shall be allowed to station a police force necessary for the protection of the Eastern Chinese Railway and the rights already obtained by Russia within such limits, but shall not infringe the sovereign power of China or interfere with the commerce of Japan.

II. The Russian Government has no objection to opening Mukden, Yingkow (Newchwang) and Tientsin to the trade of Japan and other countries, and agrees that in case Japanese subjects travelling in Manchuria are molested by bandits or interfered with in any other way the Russian police force shall render them every assistance.

III. When the Japanese Government desires to establish consulates in the three cities referred to in the preceding Article, the Russian Government undertakes to offer no objection.

IV. The present administrative organisation of Manchuria shall be maintained as at present, providing that such organisation does not interfere with the rights and privileges to be enjoyed by the Japanese. The Russian Government also consents to Japanese settling within certain limits in Manchuria.

V. The Russian Government, recognising the growth of Japanese influence in Korea, has no objection to Japan acquiring the following privileges, providing that Russian interests be not prejudiced thereby:—1. The construction of a railway from Seoul to Wiju. 2. The appointment of a Japanese subject as chief adviser to the Korean Government. 3. That the privilege now enjoyed by Russians of cutting lumber on Ul-leung-do (an island near Gousan) shall be assigned to the Japanese.

VI. This Memorandum is provisionally agreed upon, and is to be signed by the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Japanese Plenipotentiary on behalf of their respective Governments before it takes effect.

## LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. steamer *Coronanda* left Singapore for this port on the 27th inst., at 4 p.m., with the outward English mails, and is due here on the 1st prox., at about noon.

The C.P.R. steamer *Empress of Japan* arrived at Yokohama at 6 a.m. on the 29th inst., and left again at 3 p.m. same day for Kobe, where she is due to arrive at 3 p.m., to-day.

The C.P.R. steamer *Empress of India* arrived at Nagasaki at 8 a.m. on the 28th inst., and left again at 5 p.m. same day for Kobe, where she is due to arrive at 8 p.m., to-day.

The O. & O. steamer *Coptic* left Shanghai for this port on the 28th inst., at 10 a.m. The Imperial German mail steamer *Preussen* left Kobe via Nagasaki, Shanghai and Foochow, on the 28th inst., p.m., and may be expected here on the 8th prox.

The N.G.I. steamer *Ischia* left Singapore for this port yesterday, and may be expected here on the 3rd prox.

The U.M. steamer *Keenan* left Victoria (B.C.) on the 28th inst. for Kobe and Hongkong. The C.P.R. steamer *Turkey* arrived at Nagasaki at 7 a.m. on the 29th inst., and left again at 10 p.m. same day for Shanghai, where she is due to arrive at 4 a.m., to-morrow.



## A TRIP TO SAM CHUN.

## SERIOUS FLOODS.

It was not Sam Chun for which we originally started; our objective was a British police station in the New Territory; but when it is explained that our journey began amid the torrential downpour of Sunday, doubtless there will be no surprise felt that a trip so undertaken should terminate at a different point from that which was intended to be reached. We two travellers had a cheerless prospect when the "boy" called us at 4.45 a.m. The rain was coming down in streams, and vivid lightning flashed between the thunder-rolls. But there were resolute streaks in the East and we resolved to attempt the venture. To gulp a mouthful of tea and masticate a bite of breakfast were the work of a few minutes. Rickshaws had been got from some mysterious place by the "small boy," and we were about to rush downstairs and enter them when—horror of horrors!—it was found that whisky was coming from the bottom of our provision satchel. The spirit-flask had become uncorked and lavishly decanted all its contents over the sand wicker and a cap. And there was not another drop in the house.

But we set out. All the way to the wharf towards West Point from which the launch for the Sam Chun river starts, rain, thunder and lightning continued, and we caught the steamer by the skin of our teeth for it had already cast off when our dead-beaten rickshaws ran up to the wharf. No Europeans on board but ourselves. The crewman directed us to go on the bridge-deck and we did. But from our point of vantage we could not see further than a hundred yards. So we ran out beyond Capatunum Pass, steering by the compass and failing on our part to recognise even the old familiar landmarks; and then we gained the open, oily sea, it was a beat level by the rain. Never once during our three-hours' run to the mouth of the river did the rain cease. It beat in upon us on the bridge-deck with unabated fury, rendering mackintoshes and underclothing alike wet through and through. It was then our whisky-sodden sandwiches came to be devoured, and with what relief!

As soon as the river was entered upon it was obvious what tremendous rains had been falling up-country. Square miles upon square miles of paddy and cane-fields were under water. The channel of the river was lost in a huge lake covering the whole valley. Our steamer, the *Yingfat*, was unable to proceed up as far as usual towards Sam Chun. About a mile below the city the passengers were taken off by ferry-boats and these by dint of laborious poling and rowing were got up over the paddy-fields to a point opposite the city but out off by a wide-spreading torrent with a fearful current. Sam Chun is in Chinese territory. The river on which it stands is British and on the opposite side of the river is the New Territory. So that on landing we and a likewise unfortunate Indian constable bound for Shung Shui, equally wet and wretched with ourselves, were made aware of the still further dejecting news that it was utterly impossible to cross the river—and indeed it looked it—and that we must be prepared to stop the night in that seemingly inhospitable, watery country; for by this time our launch had long turned about and gone back to Hongkong.

But, as is often the case, when things seem at the worst they turn for the better; and so it was with ours. Suddenly out of the flooded paddy-fields stalked two oilskin-clad figures, the first Europeans we had seen. They enquired kindly about our misfortunes and when they heard of them were more than generous in their offers of assistance. They were Messrs. Whitcomb and Corbin of the Chinese Customs. There was no use attempting the passage of the river, was their word, and we might as well make the best of matters and accompany them to the Customs quarters. Gladly we availed ourselves of their offer and soon were revelling in dry clothes which if some were too big or too small as the case might be were at any rate as welcome as flowers in Spring: still the spectacle of a five-foot-fourman in a six-foot-four man's pants does exercise the risible faculties. With gossip, good cheer, the cribbage-board, and speculating on the fall of the food we passed away the time until dark; but even though the spate showed signs of subsiding and green parts of the higher growing harvest began to show through the area of yellow water, the river itself was still impassable and we three derelicts had perforce to stay for the night.

Seen even under a rainy atmosphere Sam Chun is a beautiful place; but for bull-frogs there is no spot on earth can touch it. Perhaps it was the rain that brought them, out but at any rate that night they proved "the bull-frog isn't no nightingale." It was a sort of consolation that next morning the flocks of ducks did such havoc among their innumerable offspring.

And in the morning what a change there. No signs of a flood to meet the first glance. The paddy-fields are green and fresh. The river dells are nearly invisible between their banks. Ah! but yes. There away out on the river lies a launch—the *Yutsum*—high and dry amid the fields; and nearby is a junk in similar plight. And when one descends to the erstwhile gigantic lake-bed one finds the walls and the bridges broken, and the townspeople complain of flooding of their houses and shops and great damage done. It was only three days before the rain came that they had been praying fervently for it. It came in more abundance than was desired but happily did not greatly injure the ripening crops and so "good joss" once more is thanked; and as we glided down the river the Yellow Dragon on the Cus'ca Station faded gradually from our view.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## WHO OR WHOM?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS,"  
Hongkong, 29th June.

SIR.—In a recent number of a Straits paper the writer of a "topical" column observes—"Punch poses as an authority on English grammar, and gently hints that the sentence 'Who is it by?' is ungrammatical. To some this savours of pedantry—to us it is an error on Mr. Punch's part. 'Who is it by?' is absolutely correct; and 'Whom is it by?'—which the Sage of Bowdler Street evidently prefers—is simply wrong. It has to be remembered that in English, the interrogative 'who?' is used as a contraction for 'who is it that?' (like the French *Qui est-ce que?*). 'Who was it written by?' is an elliptical way of saying 'Who is it that it was written by?' and it would be wrong to say 'Whom was it written by?' It is a tolerably safe rule, Mr. Punch, to use 'who' in nearly all cases where the governing verb or proposition follows the interrogative, especially when it follows at a considerable distance. It is correct to say 'who did he marry?' though many prefer 'whom did he marry?' 'For whom did he buy the bracelet?' is right; but 'whom did he buy the bracelet for?' is wrong, besides being inelegant. I cannot conceive what the writer of the above means when he says that 'it must be remembered' that the interrogative 'who?' is used as a contraction for 'who is it that?' Why should we remember any such absurdity? What, I should like to know, is the 'who' in 'who is it that?' Is it in turn 'a contraction,' etc., and must we go on expanding 'who is it that is it that?' ad infinitum? In that case we might be tempted to write 'who the case was a more forcible contraction. I suspect that the Singapore writer is one of those who like to be more pedantic than the pedants and to prove by hook or crook that the popular use is right because the pedants say it is wrong.—Yours, etc.,

## INTERROGATIVE.

[The matter is not of grave importance to Hongkong, but we must agree with our correspondent that the interrogative 'whom?' and not 'who?' is the correct form in the phrases quoted above. The theory about contraction seems unreasonable.—ED. D.P.]

## COLONIAL TARIFFS: IMPERIAL FEDERATION: THE EMPIRE'S TRADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS,"  
Primrose Club.

S. James's, London, 29th May.  
SIR.—The time is ripe whilst Imperial Federation is in the air to drive home the advantages Mr. Chamberlain has pointed out. Now is a grand opportunity for the Primrose and Empire leagues to emphasise the fact our Empire can and should be self-supporting: our Colonies should support the Mother Country and not rest satisfied till our Empire is self-contained and independent of the world, then our supplies during war would be assured. Let us grasp the opportunity. Imperial Federation based on the principles, one flag, one law, one monetary standard or system and uniformity in coinage, weights, measures, etc.—the metric system for choice—unity in hearts and methods.

Our colonies are ripe for expansion of trade. Let our Colonial Governments lead the way by offering prizes for the best suggestions for the extension of trade in their respective colonies. I can point out two articles which could be grown successfully in most colonies for our mutual gain, viz., flax and ramie. The former is grown for seed and the straw wasted; this could yield enormous returns if properly handled. Ramie is the strongest of all fibres and can be easily grown in most of our colonies. It is a substitute for cotton and offers enormous possibilities; it is undoubtedly the textile of the future, and if our Colonial Governments would foster the growth of this grand material we should be independent of America for cotton, no more rings or corners, a Lancashire famine could not again happen, the sugar planters should not be ruined to let a foreign nation prosper. Such a policy as Mr. Chamberlain suggests would enable our Colonies to make use of the bounties the geographical position has given them and out of the "bounty" by which foreign Governments crush them. There is a vast Empire and opportunity offers the chance of making our Empire self-contained and independent of the world. Can we embrace it? By all means, yes! And let us not rest till we have done so. We are not aggressive, and British prosperity is a safeguard to peace. As one family let our Colonies join us for our mutual support; any adverse tariffs foreign nations choose to put on will be to their own cost as they will soon feel the loss of our money and offer us such goods as we must have from them at fair rates in exchange for ours. Retaliation is a card we can always play. Free trade is grand where all the nations play level, but to handicap our own people, and enrich the foreigner at our own expense, is folly. Give our colonies the chance and let our money go to enrich them and prosperity will bless our Empire. The theme is wide enough to fill columns, but I will no longer trespass on your patience and space, but conclude by offering my services to anyone wanting particulars as to flax and ramie-growing and manufacturing. There is a vast opening for capital, and I see no reason why not only should our colonies grow flax and ramie but on account of its simple treatment even start manufacturing for their own use. It is only a question of money. I hope others will take up the spirit of this letter and point out to our colonial brethren how they can expand in other directions. Invite our capitalists to come and trade and invest in our home and colonial farms and not foster foreign railways (Bagdad) and manufacturing in the ultimate rivalry to our own industries. If the capitalists will support our colonies it will all help towards the advancement of our great Empire and bring Imperial Federation in the range of our fair accomplishment.—Yours, etc.,  
D. EDWARDS-READCLIFFE.

## THE RAIN-STORM.

Later reports show that the damage by the rain, though in no case serious, is more widespread than at first supposed. The western portion of the city seems to have suffered the most heavily. About seven o'clock on Sunday morning an immense quantity of earth and a rock weighing about twenty tons slipped from the hillside below Belcher's Battery and precipitated itself against the back wall of house No. 52, Queen's Road West, making a large hole therein and leaving the remainder of the wall in such a shaky condition that the Public Works Department had to be immediately notified in order that shoring operations might be carried out as soon as possible. Bonham Road is blocked near Ripon Terrace by the debris of a retaining wall which gave way during the storm. Hospital Road shows some very bad cuts, and Richmond Road near "Larkspur" is rendered dangerous by a subsidence which occurred there. The rush of water from the nullah at Upper Richmond Road has made passenger traffic almost impossible, and the nullah itself is choked by tons of displaced material. Two landslips took place on Pakulum Road near Belcher's Battery and one near the slaughter-house at Kennedytown, besides minor happenings, such as the cutting up of roads here and there, the uprooting of trees, and the damaging of lighting plants.

The state of affairs is practically similar in other parts of the Colony, both in Victoria and in Kowloon. Wanchai bears severe traces in the portion of the severity of the rains through landslips and in Happy Valley the Race-course and recreation-grounds were inundated. In Kowloon, the most serious damage is to be seen on the road leading to the Wall of the City, which is ploughed up badly over great stretches; at the Police Station at the entrance to Kowloon City floods gathered, and kept the occupants imprisoned for a time. From no quarter, however, has information come of injury to anyone. The doctors have thus been saved a task and the only department whose time will be fully occupied in repairing the damage is the Public Works Department.

## SUPREME COURT.

Monday, 29th June.

## IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR WM. M. GOODMAN (CHIEF JUSTICE).

## ALLEGED SUBORNING OF A WITNESS.

Lau Mai pleaded not guilty to charges of suborning a witness to commit perjury in connection with a case heard before the Land Court on or about 11th November, 1902.

The Hon. Sir H. S. Berkeley, K.C., Attorney-General (instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor), prosecuted, and Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C. (instructed by Mr. P. W. Goldring, solicitor, of Messrs. Deacon & Hastings), defended.

The following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. F. E. Sluster (foreman), A. M. Coll, W. C. D. Turner, W. H. Purcell, A. Beattie, C. König, and G. Bruce.

The Attorney-General stated the case to the jury, and said that the indictment, stripped of its legal technical "flourish," charged the defendant with inciting and encouraging and procuring one Lau Mai to give false evidence before the Land Court on the occasion of the hearing of a claim to a certain piece of land in the New Territory. The facts were, simply, that the land in question, which had belonged to a family named Lau, was sold in 1892, three years after the death at Singapore of the head of the Lau family, to one Ng Lo Sam, by the surviving members of the family. Following the discovery subsequently—nine years later, to be precise—of an old deed referring to the piece of land in question, the prisoner, it was alleged, induced the widow and youngest son of the deceased head man Lau, both of whom were signatories to the deed of sale to Ng Lo Sam, to commence an action in the Land Court to regain ownership of the land. Lau Mai, the widow's second son, was suborned by the prisoner, it would be shown in evidence, to give false evidence destructive of the claim of Ng Lo Sam and the validity of the deed which he had received; he (Lau Mai) was sentenced eventually to three months' hard labour for perjury.

Evidence was called, and was not completed when the court adjourned.

## MARINE COURT.

Monday, 29th June.

BEFORE THE HON. R. MURRAY RUMSEY, R.N. (HARBOUR MASTER).

## REFUSING DUTY.

Four European firemen on the British steamer *Huron* (Captain Walsh), which arrived from Moji on Saturday with coals, were charged on the complaint of the master with unlawfully refusing duty.

The defendants pleaded not guilty, and urged that the food on board was bad. The evidence against them in effect was that, when the complainant declined to advance them money, they then and there refused to do another hand's turn.

His Worship, who characterised the offence as gross, sentenced the accused to 14 days' hard labour each.

## BIG FIRE IN MANTLA.

Manila exchanges bring the news that the warehouse and factory of the Company General do Tobacco were almost entirely destroyed by fire on the 25th ult. The loss is roughly placed at about three million dollars. The factory building being valued at two million and the stock which was consumed at one million. The fire is believed to be the work of incendiaries, as it started in two places at once,

## LATE TELEGRAMS.

[VIA SHANGHAI AND JAPAN.]

## MANCHURIA.

THE STATE OF THE QUESTION IN PEKING.  
Peking, 24th June.

I learn from a most reliable source that the settlement of the Manchurian Convention between Russia and China is proceeding with unexpected rapidity and calmness. The new agreement, containing four articles, proposed by the Russian Minister Mr. Lessar has already been sent to St. Petersburg with Prince Ching's concurrence, and if the Russian Government makes no objection, it will be promptly signed. It is not definitely ascertained how far the four articles of the new agreement concurred with the former agreement. The English and Japanese Ministers seem to be quite in the dark as to them, as Prince Ching, who used to consult with them when China was urging him to agree to the former seven articles, has suddenly changed his attitude towards them since his sick leave, and has given them no information as to the progress of the negotiations, which he has kept quite secret. It is certain that Prince Ching grows day by day more disposed toward Russia, for the following reasons:—First, he has been persuaded that he cannot rely on the Japanese Government, notwithstanding the steady assurances of Mr. Uchida, the Japanese Minister, while the Prince was between the devil and the deep sea, with Russia urging him on the one hand and Japan on the other, fostering his irresolution. Secondly, Russia has at last made Prince Ching recognise that it will be better for him to turn upon Russia than upon England and Japan, through the assistance of Mr. Yong Sha, the Imperial Prince with the greatest influence at Court, whose goodwill Russia has succeeded in securing. Thirdly, it is stated that Prince Ching himself has received substantial favours from Russia. Russia, availing herself of the present opportunity, is hurrying on the construction of a railway from Liaoyang to Antung, at the mouth of the Yalu. The comprador of the Russo-Chinese Bank is reported to have taken the contract for the work, and is now enlisting coolies at Tientsin so that the work may be proceeded with at once.—N.C. Daily News.

## GENERAL NEWS.

SERBIA.

London, 16th June.

The Skepshtins have unanimously elected Karageorgievich as King, and have also granted an amnesty to the murderers of the late King and Queen. A deposition is proceeding to Geneva with the object of formally offering the throne to Peter Karageorgievich, who is understood to have accepted the position, though at the same time he objects to the ruler (in the recent assassination) holding the portfolio of Public Works in the new ministry. The King has promised the people full liberties.

17th June.  
The Tsar of Russia and the King of Italy have telegraphed their congratulations to King Peter the First of Serbia. The Serbian Government have granted immunity to all who participated in the recent coup d'état. A religious service has been celebrated in the Cathedral at Belgrade. The Archbishop publicly thanked the Army for the service they had rendered their countrymen.

## THE KAISER AT HAMBURG.

Berlin, 22nd June.

H.M. the Emperor on Saturday attended in Hamburg the unveiling of a monument to Emperor Wilhelm I. and the opening of the Kaiser-Wilhelm Harbour (the new harbour on Kuwarder). At the banquet given to him by the City in the splendid rooms of the City Hall, the Emperor returned thanks for the overwhelming reception given to him by the population. He then spoke of the great future which was to be expected for Germany. As Hamburg was endeavouring to be the first in the world in all matters relating to shipping, the Emperor said, so the whole German Empire was endeavouring to be the first on the road of enlightenment and practical Christianity. That would prove a blessing to the whole world and render Germany a true conservator of peace from whom the other countries would not withhold their admiration.—O. Lloyd.

## ITALY'S MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

Berlin, 22nd June.

The Ministerial crisis in Italy has come to an end through the resignations handed in by the Minister of Interior, Signor Giolitti, and the Minister of the Navy, Admiral Bettiolo, who assumed office only three months ago.—O. Lloyd.

## SOMALILAND.

London, 22nd June.

The 27th Punjab, with 250 British and 250 native Mounted Infantry, are to proceed forthwith to Somaliland from India, and other troops have been warned to hold themselves in readiness.—N.C. D.N.

## THE BAGDAD RAILWAY.

London, 23rd June.

According to Brussels' telegrams, the French and German Bagdad Railway Syndicates, with the support of their Governments, have concluded a new agreement, dividing the directorate equally between them, allotting to each forty per cent. of the original stock, the rest being left to Austria, Switzerland, Belgium, and Holland. The Bagdad Section is to be begun immediately.—N.C. D.N.

## RUSSIA ON THE YALU.

Tokyo, 23rd June.

It is semi-officially stated in Tokyo that Russia last autumn demanded a 25 years' lease of land on the northern bank of the Yalu, and the Chinese Government not having replied Russia is now treating the land as her own property.—N.C. D.N.

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[38]

## AN ALLEGED FAILURE OF JUSTICE.

London, 24th June.

The seven officers accused in the Capetown "ragging" case have been acquitted by the court-martial. The newspapers have received the acquittal with surprise and disapprobation, bordering on indignation. They declare that only in a strained legal sense can it be said that the conduct of the defendants was not unbecoming to officers and gentlemen. The evidence, they say, emphasises the necessity for rigorous suppression of ragging.—N.C. D.N.

## [VIA CEYLON.]

## GENERAL NEWS.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

London, 13th June.

Mr. Chamberlain intends to deliver a series of speeches in the autumn, dealing with the whole question of tariffs and its various aspects.

London, 13th June.

Mr. Chamberlain, replying to a correspondent, says that to fear that we should lose foreign trade by keeping our hands free to bargain with foreign nations is absurd. The foreign trade of Germany and the United States has increased much quicker than ours, notwithstanding Protection, while the cost of living in the United States leaves a much larger margin for the workman.

## "SHAMROCK III" AT NEW YORK.

London, 14th June.

*Shamrock III* has arrived at New York after a stormy voyage; but she sustained no damage.

## ALLEGED ANGO-SIAMENSE TREATY.

London, 14th June.

A telegram from Bangkok received in Paris says that an Anglo-Siamense Agreement has been signed leaving the administration of Kelantan in the hands of the English, whose Resident must be approved by the King. A British guard of three hundred will be maintained.

## THE MACEDONIAN PROBLEM.

London, 14th June.

As the result of the excesses of Turkish troops and Bash-Bazouks, the population of the Kilkis district has been seized with panic. 1,350 fugitives, driven in the Burgas district on Friday, and the influx continues.

## MULLAH ACTIVE AGAIN.

London, 15th June.

A War Office despatch from Bobotte states that the Mullah has out the telegraphs and excited a flank march, with the intention of raiding the line of communications between Bobotte and Berbera. All posts are being strengthened. A *Daily Telegraph* despatch from Aden states that the Mullah has out on a conveyance between Gorier and Bobotte. According to native rumours, Colonel Cobbe is surrounded at Galadi, and Brigadier-General Manning is unable to move to his assistance.

## MR. RITCHIE AND CANADA.

London, 14th June.

Mr. Ritchie, on Friday, in the House of Commons, expressed regret that Canada contributes nothing to Imperial expenditure.

## THE SERBIAN HORROR.

London, 14th June.

The same London correspondent telegraphs that Queen Draga's body was fearfully hacked by her murderers; but her sisters were not killed, but banished.

## SEQUEL TO THE FATAL ETJON FIRE.

London, 14th June.

An Etsonian was detected setting fire to a wing where forty were asleep. He was among those rescued on Whit Monday, and professes unconsciousness of the act.

## AWFUL JUNE WINTER.

London, 15th June.

The wet and cold weather for the past week in England has been unprecedented for eighty years. Floods have disorganised the suburban railway traffic, and the fruit crops have been seriously damaged.

## LORD ROBERTS'S VISIT TO AMERICA.

London, 15th June.

Probably Lord Roberts's visit to the United States will be in October next. President Roosevelt has assured him of a warm welcome.

## THE DALNY CUSTOMS.

It is stated that the Imperial Chinese Customs will soon open an office at Dalny. Sir Robert Hart has appointed a Russian subject to be commissioner. According to one view this represents some kind of compromise, the Russians having agreed that in consideration of such an appointment they will offer no further opposition to the assumption of duty-collecting functions by the Chinese Customs. Others contend, however, that the appointment represents the first stage in a programme for placing the Customs of Manchuria and North China under joint Chinese and Russian management. Indeed an agreement in that sense is said to have been actually signed. The latter theory derives some weight from the fact that the new appointee, Mr. Protasoff (?), is not a Customs officer; he has hitherto been a secretary in the service of the Russian authorities at Tientsin. Sir Robert Hart's recent appointment of a Russian subject to be Commissioner of Customs at Newchwang caused much comment, and it must be confessed that, considering the comparatively insignificant character of Russia's trade with North China, her ambition to be

entrusted with a leading place in the control of the Customs has little justification. It would be unfair to criticise Sir Robert Hart's action since we have no knowledge of the inner history of the matter, but in the Dalny appointment Japanese journals agree in stating that the Inspector-General's share in the matter is purely nominal, a face-saving business, in short, and that the whole authority will be in the hands of the Russians, who will prepare the reports and lodge the duties with the Russo-Chinese Bank.—*Japan Mail*.

## ASIATIC LABOUR IN THE TRANSVAAL.

In the House of Commons on the 25th May, Mr. Keir Hardie asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether His Majesty's Government has sanctioned or is lending support to the movement of the mine-owners to import Chinese or other Asiatic labour into the Transvaal.

Mr. Chamberlain: The answer is in the negative. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. J. Ellis asked the Colonial Secretary whether he had received reports of the meeting held in Johannesburg early in April, and attended by about 5,000 men, at which a resolution was adopted, with perfect unanimity, against the introduction of Asiatic labour for the mines or other industries in the Transvaal, whether the Government have expressed any opinion on this question in despatches to Lord Milner or otherwise, and in that case, when papers on the subject may be expected to be laid on the table.

Mr. Chamberlain: I have seen a report of the meeting referred to. The opinions I expressed to Lord Milner when I was in South Africa are the same as those contained in my statement in the House of Commons on March 19. (Hear, hear.)

On the 26th Mr. Trevelyan asked the Colonial Secretary whether he was aware that 2,000 or 3,000 Chinese labourers are being hired in America with a view to their transportation to South Africa to work in the Transvaal mines; and, if so, whether he can state what action the Transvaal Government will take in the matter.

Mr. Chamberlain: I have seen a report to this effect in the newspapers, but I have no reason for supposing that it has any foundation.

On the 27th, in reply to Mr. Labouchere, who asked whether the Rand Native Labour Association has sent persons to China to enquire into possibilities of procuring Chinese to work in the Transvaal mines under contract, and whether the House will have an opportunity to express an opinion as to such importations being permitted before they are allowed by Lord Milner, Mr. Chamberlain said: I am aware of the fact stated in the first part of the question. There is, of course, nothing to prevent the House from discussing the question, but in my opinion such discussion at the present time would be entirely premature.



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Apply to—  
Daily Press Office.  
Hongkong, 16th February, 1903. [542]

## TO LET

NO. 10, SEYMOUR TERRACE.  
No. 13, MOSQUE JUNCTION.  
No. 43, CAINE ROAD. Nine-Roomed  
Corner House, \$160 exclusive of Taxes.  
Nos. 1, 2 and 3, CORONATION  
TERRACE. Six Roomed Corner Houses,  
\$140 each including Taxes.  
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE on Upper  
Levels, fully furnished, for Six Months.  
And others to suit various requirements.  
S. A. SETH,  
Land and Estate Broker.  
Hongkong, 24th June, 1903. [1396]

## TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

TWO SUITES of ROOMS in the Ground  
Floor of the Hongkong Club Annex,  
suitable for Offices.  
Apply to the undersigned.  
C. H. GRACE,  
Secretary,  
Hongkong Club.  
Hongkong, 18th June, 1903. [1757]

## TO LET

FIRST FLOOR No. 8, QUEEN'S ROAD  
CENTRAL. Suitable for Office.  
Apply to—  
IP LAN CHUEN,  
Care of Mr. A. M. Eschbohy,  
Nos. 7 and 9, Zetland Street.  
Hongkong, 11th June, 1903. [1689]

## TO LET

"HARTLEY" and "WESTLEY,"  
UPPER RICHMOND ROAD.  
"STONY BROOK," LOWER RICHMOND  
ROAD.  
Apply to—  
LAU CHU PAK,  
Care of A. S. Watson & Co., LD.  
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1903. [150]

## BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

MRS. GILLANDERS,  
"GLENWOOD,"  
21, CAINE ROAD.  
Hongkong, 20th March, 1903. [915]

## "TANG YUEN."

BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.  
SUMMER RATES.  
European Supervision. Excellent Cuisine  
and Accommodation.  
Apply to—  
MANAGERESS,  
Macdonnell Road;  
or  
FAIRALL & CO., Queen's Road.  
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1903. [681]

## "SAVOY HOUSE"

3, LOWER CASTLE ROAD.  
BOARD AND LODGING. Comfortably  
Furnished Rooms. Quiet and Healthy  
Locality.  
Apply to—  
A. SPIELER,  
Hongkong, 1st June, 1903. [1557]

## BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED  
ROOMS, with Board.  
Apply to Mrs. MATHER,  
2, Peddar's Hill,  
Hongkong, 1st January, 1892

## TRAVELLING IN JAPAN.

As so many Hongkong residents at this time  
of year visit Japan, the following notes  
contributed to the *Kobe Chronicle* by a Japanese  
who is not a professional guide but merely  
accompanied a party of foreigners at the request  
of a certain gentleman who was desirous that  
the foreigners should receive as much attention  
as possible, may prove interesting. The party  
comprised four ladies, four gentlemen, and  
some children, and its members had never  
visited Japan before.

"Although I have travelled a great deal,"  
says the writer, "I have had no opportunity  
of personally observing how the hotels for foreign-  
ers were worked. It was therefore quite a  
new experience, and it is a source of much  
disappointment to me to find that some of the  
well-known foreign-style hotels run by Japanese  
are in a state anything but satisfactory. I do not  
mean the hotels in the interior, far from the  
open ports, but those in localities long known  
as resorts for foreigners. Lack of system and  
general superintendence seem to be the chief  
drawbacks, and unless a greatly improved  
system be adopted they will ultimately be  
unable to compete with their foreign rivals.

Another thing that was a source of annoyance  
was the conduct of jinrikishamen, who as a  
rule tried to "squeeze" as much as possible, and  
when they found their attempts unavailing  
accepted lower figures. In some places,  
especially in Kyoto, when the jinrikishamen  
saw foreigners walking, they will follow solicit-  
ing patronage, being joined by more of the  
fraternity as the foreigners continue  
their walk, notwithstanding repeated notice  
that the *kurumaya* are not wanted. An-  
other disagreeable experience was that  
when we went shopping the proprietor  
or whoever was in charge would ask my name  
and where I was staying. Of course I knew  
why, and told them in plain language that I was  
accompanying the foreigners in a friendly  
way and consequently would not take anything  
in the shape of commission which is said to  
be given to certain persons accompanying  
foreigners on shopping expeditions, so that if  
such a thing was intended they had better reduce  
prices to that extent. I made this, in fact, a  
kind of set speech. When travelling in one of  
the Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamers, one of  
the cabin-boys came to me and asked me in a  
hesitating manner in what capacity I was  
travelling with the foreigners, to which I replied  
that I was travelling on an equal standing and  
would sit at the same table for meals. I may  
say that I highly appreciate the thoughtful  
instructions the company gives its servants.

Had they placed me in a place set for hired  
interpreters I would have felt greatly annoyed.  
"What seemed to annoy the foreigners most  
was that in railway-carriages, especially in  
second-class cars, there were many Japanese  
who stretched themselves at full length on the  
seats, asleep, or pretending to be asleep, and  
who did not attempt to make room when others  
came in. And it seemed to cause surprise that  
railway officials paid but little attention to the  
matter. We travelled much in the second-class  
cars on account of there being more room for  
all the party travelling together, while the first-  
class carriages often consisted of small compart-  
ments, not large enough to allow of all the  
members of the party being in the same car.

Another thing that annoyed the ladies was the  
free puffing of cheap cigarettes in all parts of  
the train. The tourists, of course, admired very  
much the scenery, and they were particularly  
struck by the wisdom and foresight of ancient  
priests in selecting as places of worship lonely  
places, including some of the prettiest spots,  
and planting trees thereabouts.

"It may be interesting to record the opinion  
of one of the party as he has given it to me.  
'During my trip in Japan,' he said, 'I tried as  
nearly as possible to take notice of the general  
conditions prevailing. My opinion is that the  
country is undergoing the process of develop-  
ment, and things are changing into what might  
be called more modern methods. This progress  
is part of the predestined plan of evolution. I  
think during the next few years a great deal of  
foreign capital will seek investment in Japan,  
and capitalists are only waiting for somewhat  
safer conditions in regard to the attitude the  
Courts take in relation to property rights, as  
one of the general opinions abroad is that  
the Japanese Courts favour the Japanese. I  
also think that now is a good opportunity  
to make money. While this modernising  
process is a part of the destiny of the  
country, the people of Japan will not experience  
general happiness as an immediate result of it.  
It is my belief that where great amounts of  
capital are available for investment, the profits  
are to a large extent made at the expense of the  
producing classes, who consequently have to  
suffer. Under these circumstances I believe  
that great efforts should be made by the  
Japanese towards directing and governing these  
new conditions so as to keep matters within  
proper limitations. To my mind Japanese  
should do all in their power to keep Japan for  
the Japanese. The danger arises in too rapid  
development, in expanding too quickly, the  
natural result of which will be panic and  
generally unstable conditions.'

"The foreigners had a special invitation from  
Baron Hiram, and had, therefore, coupons for  
rebate on the Government and private railways  
and steamers, with certain exceptions. In apply-  
ing for rebate at one of the private railway  
stations, not mentioned in the said coupon as an

## INCOME

doesn't make prosperity if the expenses are  
greater. Did you ever figure out what sickness  
costs you per year; doctors' bills, medicine, &c.,  
etc., etc., to say nothing of the suffering.  
Rheumatism strikes like a whip in the back if  
left alone; with Perry Davis' Painkiller, the  
torments of this disease are headed off. Pain-  
killer relieves muscular cramps, lumbago, neural-  
gia and eczema.

exception, we were told that they could not  
allow it, as the action was outside the radius of  
the line agreed upon between the railway  
company and Exhibition authorities, and cor-  
respondence took place with the head office of the  
company. I will not say who were responsible for  
the annoyance, but I cannot help thinking that  
better arrangements should have been made  
between the railway companies and the Exhibition  
authorities to prevent such occurrences as this.

"One thing that seemed to impress the for-  
eigners was the comparatively high charges of  
hotels generally as compared with those in their  
own countries. To this, one of the foreign  
hotel-keepers replied that whereas the hotels in  
Europe and America had visitors all the year  
round, there were in Japan hotel visitors only  
for a certain period for the year; therefore it  
was necessary to charge higher prices.

THE PHILIPPINE TOBACCO  
TRADE.

A most significant change in the character of  
the export of leaf tobacco and cigars from the  
Philippine Islands will be shown in the bulletin  
of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War  
Department, covering the commerce of the  
islands for the calendar year 1902 as compared  
with 1901, writes the Washington correspondent  
of the *New York Tobacco Leaf*. The total  
exports of all forms of tobacco from the Philip-  
pines for the calendar year 1902 amounted to  
\$1,994,691, as compared with \$2,649,849 in 1901,  
a loss of \$655,158. This decrease is due chiefly  
to the falling off in the shipments of cigars, but  
to some extent to a decrease in the exports of  
wrapper tobacco. For 1901 the statistics  
credit the United States with no receipts what-  
ever, except a small quantity of cigars valued at  
\$908. For 1902, however, it appears that there  
were exported to that country wrapper leaf to  
the value of \$6,500, other leaf amounting to  
\$15,038, cigars aggregating \$11,006, and  
cigarettes worth \$78, making a total of \$32,620.  
There can be no doubt that this increase in  
exports to the United States was due almost  
entirely to the 25 per cent. reduction in the tariff  
on Philippine products, the reduced rate having  
been in force during nine months of the  
calendar year 1902. It is no secret that the  
officials of the War Department earnestly  
desire absolutely free trade with the Philippines  
for a period of five years at least, and that  
Governor Taft is preparing to bring all possible  
pressure to bear upon Congress to this end.

Commenting editorially on the above the *Leaf*  
asks:—If the American market responds so  
decidedly to a discriminating tariff in a period  
of nine months, what will these commercial  
relations lead to in a few years? Now that the  
Filipinos are assured of a low duty on exports  
to this country, they will realise that the market  
for their product has been enlarged, and will  
increase their acreage accordingly. The gain  
shown by the figures of 1902 must therefore be  
looked upon as only the forerunner of what is to  
come, especially as a still greater reduction in  
the Philippine tobacco tariff is a probability of  
the near future.

## LARGEST SALE OF ANY DENTIFRICE.

CALVERT'S  
CARBOLIC  
Tooth Powder.

A unique and efficacious preparation for  
cleansing the teeth and strengthening the gums.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, Eng.

2594-1

## THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE

1898.  
APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF  
TRADE MARKS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that  
YEE WO carrying on business at  
Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and  
elsewhere as Merchants have, on the 9th day of  
MAY, 1903, applied for the registration in  
Hongkong in the Register of TRADE  
MARKS of the following TRADE MARKS:—

1. The representation of two lobsters—under  
the said representation are the Chinese  
Characters 怡和洋行 meaning  
YEE WO FIRM.
2. The representation of a dragon chasing  
a fish and the fish is depicted entering  
into an arch over which are the  
Chinese Characters 萬門
3. The representation of two boys—between  
them is depicted a flower basket  
containing various kinds of fruits and  
near the base of the said basket are the  
Chinese Characters 怡和洋行

meaning YEE WO FIRM.  
In the name of YEE WO who claim to be the  
Proprietors thereof.

The TRADE MARK No. 1 has been used by  
the applicants since the year 1900 and the  
TRADE MARKS No. 2 and 3 have been used by  
the applicants since the year 1901 all in respect  
of the following goods:

MATCHES IN CLASS 47.

Facsimiles of the TRADE MARKS can be seen  
at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of  
Hongkong and also at the Office of the  
undersigned.

Dated the 22nd day of May, 1903.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,  
Solicitors for the Applicants,  
8, Des Vaux Road Central,  
Hongkong.

1517

## VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL  
MEETING of the Members will be held  
in the CLUB GYMNASIUM at Kowloon, on  
THURSDAY, the 2nd JULY, at 5.45 p.m.,  
for the purpose of confirming the Special  
Resolution passed at the Annual General  
Meeting held on the 18th June, 1903.

FRANK W. WHITE,  
Hon. Secretary.  
Hongkong, 24th June, 1903. [1819]

## WM. POWELL, LD.

## GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

28, QUEEN'S ROAD.

THE NEWEST AND BEST OF  
EVERYTHING.

## FAMED FOR SUN HELMETS.

LAMBERT & BUTLER'S  
FRONTIER MIXTURE.

A PIPE TOBACCO.

FRONTIER MIXTURE IS A COMBINATION OF THE CHOICEST  
TOBACCO GROWN.

A GENTLEMAN'S SMOKE. ASK YOUR DEALER FOR THIS BRAND.

TO BE OBTAINED FROM—

MESSRS. KRUSE & CO.  
IN 1-LB. AIR-TIGHT TINS.

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## NOBEL-GLASGOW EXPLOSIVES.

DYNAMITE,

GELATINE-DYNAMITE,

BLASTING GELATINE AND GELIGNITE,

DETONATORS, SAFETY FUSE,

AND ALL BLASTING ACCESSORIES.

MAGAZINES AND DEPOTS AT

HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, WEIHAIWEI.

AGENTS—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

325

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

MELLIN'S  
FOOD

For INFANTS and INVALIDS.

MELLIN'S-FOOD is free from Starch  
When prepared is similar to Breast Milk.

MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, PECKHAM, LONDON, ENGLAND.

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## JAPAN COALS.

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA  
MITSUI & CO.

HEAD OFFICE—1, SUZUGA-CHO, TOKYO.

LONDON BRANCH—34, LIME STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG BRANCH—PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, ICE HOUSE STREET.

OTHER BRANCHES:

New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Sourabaya, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai,  
Chefoo, Canton, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chemulpo, Yokohama, Yokosuka,  
Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Kure, Shimoda, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki,  
Kuchino, Saeki, Matsuyama, Maizuru, Kobe, Makoto, Tsu, &c.

Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI" (A.B.C. and A 1 Codes)

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Armies and the State  
Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail  
and Freight Steamers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Mito, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and  
SOLE AGENTS for Hokoku, Hondo, Kanada, Fujinagata, Mameda, Mannoura, Onoura Otani,  
Sasahara, Tsubakuro, Yoshinagata, Yoshio, Yumokura, and other Coals.

N. INOZUKA, Manager, Hongkong.

## CARBOLINEUM-AVENARIUS

USED FOR OVER 25 YEARS.



Thoroughly reliable preservative for Wood  
and Stone against White Ants, Decay, Fungus,  
Rot, and Dampness.

LUTGENS, EINSTAMANN & CO.  
Sole Agents for China.  
Hongkong, 1st July, 1902

## VIEWS OF HONGKONG

ON  
ILLUSTRATED POST CARDS

Coloured, White-Away Cards, &c.  
For Sale at GRACA & CO.'s Stall at  
HONGKONG HOTEL CORRIDOR.

Also  
Used and Unused Foreign and Colonial  
POSTAGE STAMPS

in Sets, Packets or Single. King Edward VII  
Albums, Catalogues, Hinges, &c., &c., &c.  
Inspection invited.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1903. [1113]

QUAN WAH & CO.,

GRANITE MERCHANT CONTRACTORS,  
Dealers in

MARBLE and GRANITE  
No. 1, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.  
Estimates, Designs & Prices on Application  
All descriptions of Granite for Export.  
Hongkong, 17th October, 1902. [1186]











